GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1475
ANSWERED ON:01.08.2001
MALNUTRITION AND HIGH MORTALITY RATE
TRILOCHAN KANUNGO

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of child birth and infant/mother mortality rate and malnutrition among children and pregnant mothers in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to check malnutrition and mother/child mortality rate during the last three years and achievement made by each State;

(c) whether the Government have chalked out any effective programme for the current Five Year Plan, particularly for those States where Malnutrition and mother/child mortality rate is high; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA)

(a): The most recent data available from the Sample Registration Scheme of the Registrar General of India of infant mortality rate is for 1999 and for maternal mortality rate is for 1998. The details of these at national level and for the major States are enclosed at Annexure I and II. The nutritional status of children by State as reported by the National Family Health Survey-2 is at Annexure-III.

(b),(c)& (d) : Maternal and Child Health Services are an integral part of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, which is being implemented in all States and Union Territories of the country since 1997. The programme aims at improving the health status of women and children and bringing down the infant, child and maternal mortality and morbidity.

Under the programme, interventions for improving maternal and child health are being implemented in all districts of the country. The interventions for children include immunisation against six vaccines preventable diseases, control of deaths due to diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infections, Prophylaxis for Vitamin A deficiency, Iron deficiency anemia and Essential Newborn Care. For the mother the interventions include essential obstetric care; emergency obstetric care; provision of referral transport through panchayats and provision of drugs and equipment at First Referral Units.

In order to improve delivery of these services in districts, which are remote and have low demographic indicators, contractual staff in the form of additional ANMs, Staff Nurses and laboratory technicians are being funded under this programme. Funds are also being provided for 24 hours delivery services at primary health centres and community health centres; hiring of doctors for providing essential obstetric care and MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancy) services at PHCs and hiring of anesthetists for assisting emergency operations on women with maternal complications.

In order to improve safe deliveries a Dai training programme is currently being undertaken in 142 districts in 15 States where safe delivery rate has been found to be less than 30 percent. A scheme for strengthening the outreach of immunization and antenatal services is being implemented in 50 districts of 8 weak States. For making services available in remote, inaccessible and under utilized PHCs, a scheme of holding Reproductive and Child Health camps is being implemented in 102 districts in 17 States.

A National Nutritional Policy was formulated in 1993 and the National Plan of Action on nutrition has been formulated and is being implemented through a number of departments of Government of India including, among other, the Integrated Child Development Services Programme of Department of Women and Child Development and the Reproductive and Child Health programme of the Department of Family Welfare for improving the nutritional status of pregnant women and children. Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme implemented throughout the country, pregnant women and children (1-5 years) are provided with Iron and Folic acid tablets Bar prophylaxis and treatment of anemia.

The State-wise infant mortality rates for the last three years is at Annexure- I. Maternal mortality rates ate available only for 1997 and 1998 and are at Annexure-II, while the comparison of nutritional status and improvement in antenatal care and safe deliveries available from the National Family Health Survey-1 (1992-93) and National Family Health Survey-II (1998-99) are at Annexure IV.

Annexure-I

Annexure Referred to in reply to part (b), (c) and (d) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question number 1475 for reply on 1.8.2001

INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY MAJOR STATE

Source - SRS Registrar General of India

Sl. No.	States	1997	1998	1999
1	Andhra Pr.	63	66	66
2	Assam	76	76	76
3	Bihar	71	67	66
4	Gujarat	62	64	63
5	Haryana	68	70	68
6	Karnataka	53	58	58
7	Kerala	12	16	14
8	Madhya Pr.	94	98	90
9	Maharashtra	47	49	48
10	Orissa	96	98	97
11	Punjab	51	54	53
12	Rajasthan	85	83	81
13	Tamil Nadu	53	53	52
14	Uttar Pr.	85	85	84
15	W.Bengal	55	53	52
16	Himachal Pr.	63	68	62
17	J&K	NA	45	NA
All India		71	72	70

ANNEXURE-II

Annexure Referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1475 for 1.8.2001

Maternal Mortality Rate India and Bigger States

Major state (1997) (1998)	MMR	MMR
India	408	407
Andhra Pradesh	154	159
Assam	401	409
Bihar	451	452
Gujarat	29	28
Haryana	105	103
Karnataka	195	195
Kerala	195	198
Madhya Pradesh	498	498
Maharashtra	135	135
Orissa	361	367
Punjab	196	199
Rajasthan	677	670
Tamil Nadu	76	79
Uttar Pradesh	707	707
West Bengal	264	266

Source: RGI, SRS, 1997,1998

ANNEXURE-III

Annexure Referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question number 1475 for reply on 1-8-2001

Percent of Children under three years classified as undernourished (Weigth-for- age)

India/States	NFHS-I (1992-93)	NFHS-II (1998-99)
INDIA	20.1	18
Delhi	12.8	10.1
Haryana	7.9	10.1
Himachal Pradesh	12.6	12.1
Jammu&Kashmir	13.5	8.3
Punjab	14.5	8.8
Rasjasthan	20.9	20.8
Madhya Pradesh	22.1	24.3
Uttar Pradesh	23.5	21.9
Bihar	31.6	25.5
Orissa	22.4	20.7
West Bengal	18.4	16.3
Arunachal Pradesh	15.2	7.8
Assam	17.6	13.3
Manipur	6	5.3
Meghalaya	17.8	11.3
Mizoram	6.8	5
Nagaland	6.7	7.4
Sikkim		4.2
Goa	8.4	4.7
Gujarat	17.1	16.2
Maharashtra	20.7	17.6
Andhra Pradesh	13.5	10.3
Karnataka	18.5	16.5
Kerala	6.1	4.7
Tamil Nadu	12.9	10.6

ANNEUXRE-IV

Annexure refered to in reply to parts (b),(c)&(d) of Lok Sabha U.S.Q.No.1475 for 1.8.2001

ANTE-NATAL CARE AND SAFE DELIVERY - NFHS I & II

S.No.	India & States	Ante-natal Care		Safe Delivery	
		I	II	I	II
	INDIA	44.0	65.3	34.2	42.3
1	AndhraPr.	86.8	92.7	79.6	65.0
2	Assam	48.9	59.8	17.8	21.5
3	Bihar	36.3	36.0	18.9	23.5
4	Delhi	81.8	82.0	53.0	66.7
5	Gujarat	75.4	86.3	42.7	53.5
6	Goa	95	99.0	88.4	91.1
7	Haryana	72.2	58.1	30.3	42.0
8	Himachal Pradesh	75.4	86.8	25.6	40.4
9	Jammu & Kashmir	78.6	83.2	31.2	43.1
10	Karnataka	83.4	86.3	50.9	59.2
11	Kerata	97.3	98.9	89.7	94.0
12	Madhya Pr.	52.3	61.1	30.0	30.1
13	Maharashtra	82.3	90	53.1	59.7
14	Orissa	61.0	79.2	20.5	33.7

15	Punjab	87.6	74.1	48.4	62.7
16	Rajasthan	32.8	47.2	22.0	36.2
17	Sikkim		70.0		35.1
18	Tamil Nadu	94.2	98.6	71.2	84.1
19	Uttar Pradesh	44.4	34.6	17.2	23.0
20	West Bengal	75.4	89.5	44.4	44.5
21	Arunachal	48.9	60.9	21.3	32.0
22	Meghalaya	51.1	53.1	37.0	20.7
23	Nagaland	38.5	59.4	12.2	32.7
24	Manipur	63.5	80.1	50.5	53.9
25	Mizoram	86.3	90.3	61.5	60.9